

## THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.

National Republican Nominations:  
For President,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON,  
of Indiana.  
For Vice-President,  
LEVI P. MORTON,  
of New York.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1888.

## Why Not Profit by Experience?

We have reason to know that the present political contest has an interest to the elderly portion of the community quite distinct from the feeling with which it is regarded by the younger people—an interest similar to that which an experienced traveler takes in the countries he has visited and the scenes he has passed through; such a sensation being far more vital and personal than the feeling which an untraveled person has for those remote and strange places and people that he has merely read about or heard described. For no description, however graphic, no picture, however faithful, can convey to the mind of a stranger to the subject in hand an idea anything like so vivid, so comprehensive and so true, as will be furnished by an actual view of the spot referred to, or an intelligent recollection of the scene.

So it appears to those who recall the "hard times" of 1857, that this is a campaign which all their experience shows should be decided in favor of Protection and against Free Trade. Although interested parties may zealously try to make it appear that the question at issue is merely one of schedules and percentages, they deceive themselves and those who believe them: and it behooves patriotic citizens to look at the composition of the opposing forces, the substance of the adverse arguments, the essence of the conflicting platforms, and the effect of the one policy or the other, and to decide for themselves upon their responsibility as law makers and law-enforcers, as to what their duty is at this time. In the light of the painful experience of our community in eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, the theories of Free Trade should not receive a moment's favorable consideration. On the second day of March eighteen hundred and fifty-seven the lowest tariff that this country has seen since the war of eighteen hundred and twelve, was passed by Congress, signed by President Pierce and became a law. The vote in the House in its favor was 154 to 71, in the Senate it was 33 to 8. It would be an interesting study to peruse the debates in Congress prior to the passage of that act and see how similar they are to those arguments, pro and con, with which we are now familiar, and likely to become still better acquainted.

The effect of the tariff act of 1857 was disastrous in the extreme, and its evil consequences were soon felt by the hapless people of this country. Imports increased with unexampled rapidity, so much so that by the first of October the value of the imports at the port of New York from the first of January exceeded \$190,000,000, a total larger than for any similar period in the history of the port; while the exportation of specie went on in a corresponding ratio, and exceeded anything previously known. Not all the gold that California could produce was sufficient to supply the drain, and in six months from the passage of the tariff law the banks suspended specie payments throughout the country, numerous firms and corporations failed outright, credit was gone, there was no money to be had, manufacturing ceased, the transportation of goods and produce was almost at an end; people were hungry who had never known want before, men were idle because there was no work, children were beggars who had always previously lived in comfort, free soup-houses were opened in all the large cities, and charitable associations were organized and put in operation everywhere. We earnestly hope that all of our elderly inhabitants will give the younger generation their reminiscences of the low tariff times of 1857, and thus aid in saving us from a calamity far worse than a visitation of the yellow fever.

The Republican meeting, the announcement of which appears elsewhere, is believed to be of peculiar interest to Bloomfielders, inasmuch as all sections of the town will be represented among the speakers. The speeches will be short and numerous in proportion. With the plentiful supply of music promised by the Glee Club this meeting should be more than ordinarily bright and entertaining.

County Superintendent of Schools, Chas. M. Davis, attended a meeting of all the County Superintendents in the State, held in Trenton. A program was discussed and arranged for the teachers' institute to be held in all the counties of the State, beginning in the middle of this month and ending in the middle of November. The adoption of some method for obtaining more accurate reports from teachers and officers of school districts was discussed. The changing of the time of closing the school year from August to July 31st was recommended.

## Facts For Farmers.

THE WHOLE FOUNDATION OF THE FREE TRADE ARGUMENT UNDEMIED.

I have been called upon, says that powerful tariff writer Robt' P. Porter, no fewer than a dozen times to reply to that tedious chestnut about the farmer being taxed 95 per cent. on his flannel shirt, 57 per cent. on his coat, etc. Incredible as it may seem to intelligent people, the Democratic National Committee is insinuating the intelligence of the farmers of this State by circulating this exploded relic of free trade argument.

Under this tariff the farmer rises in the morning, puts on his common flannel shirt taxed 92 per cent; his coat taxed 57 per cent; shoes 35 per cent, and hat taxed 95 per cent; takes the water from a bucket taxed 35 per cent, and washes his face and hands in a tin bowl taxed 35 per cent; dries them on a cheap cotton towel taxed 45 per cent.

He sits down to his humble meal and eats from a plate taxed 50 per cent, with a knife and fork taxed 35 per cent; drinks his coffee with sugar taxed 98 per cent; seasons his food with salt, taxed 69 per cent; pepper, taxed 61 per cent.

He looks around on his wife and children, all taxed in the same way, takes a chew of tobacco taxed 100 per cent, or lights his cigar taxed 138 per cent. And, sir, even the sunlight from heaven that pours into his humble dwelling must come through window glass taxed 59 per cent, and yet he thinks he lives in the freest government under heaven.

The object of this shallow circular is to make the farmer believe the free trade theory enunciated by Grover Cleveland that the price of the domestic product is increased by exactly the amount of the duty.

Here is the practical outcome of the concentrated wisdom of the National Committee. A common flannel shirt costs in England 3s. 6d., or 84 cents. The cost here would be nearly double, or \$1.68. The actual price is \$1.

A common suit of clothes costs in England 30s., or \$7.50. The cost here, therefore, would be \$12.50. The actual cost is \$7.50, same as in England. An all wool \$10 suit such as that exhibited by Major Mc KINLEY costs \$2, or \$10 in London.

In England common boots cost 6s. (\$1.50) and fair ones 10s. (\$2.50). Instead of costing one-third more here the price is \$1.25 for well made boots and \$2.50 for fair boots.

A 3s. 6d. (84 cents) hat in England can be had here for \$1, and it does not cost nearly \$2, as asserted. A tin bowl costing 10d., or 20 cents, in England can be got here for about the same price, or at most 25 cents. On the other hand, kitchen utensils as a whole are cheaper in this country than in England, our ingenuity in making such articles being greater than it is in England.

A cure for the quality, costs less here than in England, and we can prove this to the satisfaction of all Democratic liars.

All knit goods are cheaper here than in England, especially jerseys such as women wear. So are the commoner grades of stockings and socks.

American farming implements of all kinds are exported and sold in competition with English. They are better, more ingeniously made, more durable and cheaper than the farming implements of any country in the world.

American cutlery is imported by us and sold in England. Does not this prove that the price is not higher than English cutlery? Pottery and window glass cost one-third what they did when we depended on England to manufacture these articles for us. The difference in the price to-day is not the duty.

Sugar is a Democratic industry, and rice "taxed" 10 1/2 per cent, is carefully imported. The Republicans repealed half the internal tax on tobacco in 1883, and would have repealed the balance last session only Speaker CARLISLE refused to recognize Judge KELLEY for this purpose. What folly, therefore, to talk about 100 per cent. on chewing tobacco. In free trade England the workman pay 1,200 per cent. on his tobacco.

## Old Theories Reversed.

Distance and times are well nigh obliterated. The railway, steamship and telegraph have revolutionized former business customs. Distance once protected labor. Inland transportation upon an extensive scale, as an ancient conducted, was impossible a century ago. For want of transportation thousands have recently perished from hunger in Asia, while provisions were abundant in neighboring provinces.

Were all nations still under similar conditions labor would need no protection; but where transportation is rapid, inexpensive and abundant, and where machinery driven by steam and water power multiplies the productive power of man a hundred fold, Tariff for Protection is essential to profitable labor. Merchandise can now be transported from China to Chicago at small cost and in quick time. By telegraphic codes and keys, one word carrying the meaning of many words, may be sent ten thousand miles an hour, and may be operated by agents residing in America, and the daily output of these mills delivered to the American consumer in a few brief days.

Silk, cotton, woolen, flax and jute mills with all the latest improved machinery are now being operated in India and China at many times less labor cost than obtains in America, and a Tariff for Protection is now the only safeguard to the American wage worker against low wages.

Steam and electricity having thus changed commercial usages and reversed old theories, only a few years suffice, under free foreign trade, either to transfer manufacturing to those nations where labor is cheapest, or to drag our priceless American labor system down to level with the lowest.

## Township Committee.

The Township Committee had no lack of business at their regular meeting Tuesday night. Matters connected with the fire department, police, gas lighting, water and roads claimed attention. Chief Engineer Johnson presented copies of tests of water hydrants recently made by him. President Sheppard and Superintendent Oloft of the Water Company were present in the interest of that corporation and were given a hearing. Mr. Sheppard said much had been said and printed in regard to the Water Company that did them injustice. They had aimed to give the public the best possible service in their power, also to keep on friendly terms with their consumers. He said that in regard to the contract calling for a pressure of 300 feet above tide water at the pumps, there had been times when the pressure had fallen perhaps 25 per cent below this. In cases of fire, however, the engineers had explicit instructions not to limit the pressure, and in several instances it had been 25 or 50 per cent above the contract terms. On Sept. 1st the engineers were instructed to keep as near as possible to the constant pressure of 300 feet night and day. As to the profits of the company almost the entire receipts were used in operating and extending the system. They had about 18 miles of main in Bloomfield and between 45 and 50 miles in East Orange. Referring to Glen Ridge he produced topographical maps prepared for the company showing that a pressure equivalent to 300 feet above tide water at the works left a margin of 10 feet at Glen Ridge, as that point was 240 feet above tide water. The friction in the pipes and the enormous draft on the water in the lower level rendered it impossible to have a higher pressure than that with an ordinary pumping system. With regard to irrigation the president said the time had come when the company would have to accept some different regulations. They were able to supply the wants of East Orange and Bloomfield soil domestic and fire purposes for many years to come. The irrigation of an extensive tract of land on their fountain of supply, many customers, especially those engaged in agriculture, were a source of much embarrassment. Mr. Sheppard desired to have it positively understood that the company made no contracts for supplying farmers, except for drinking purposes. Mr. Sheppard was attentively listened to and what he said favorably impressed the Committee with regard to the company's desire to do right and justly with them. The fact was recognized that the company was as yet in the process of establishment, that it had many difficulties to contend with, and above all, that it supplied a quality of drinking water that for purity was unsurpassed anywhere. At the conclusion of Mr. Sheppard's remarks, the company's bill, amounting to \$2,340, was taken up. It was found that a liberal deduction had been made with regard to hydrants in which no water was found. The bill is amended, amounting to \$2,150, was ordered paid.

A communication was received relating to Carleton Avenue, the new street recently constructed by Chas. K. Lightfoot, which runs from the intersection of the Hudson and Hudson Avenues, a map accompanied the letter, showing the location of the street, which Mr. Lightfoot wished to have accepted. The matter was laid over.

A communication was received from Essex Truck Company stating that the truckhouse was about to be painted, and that the building was badly in need of a coat. Referred to the fire committee.

The condition of Grove street was represented as deplorable, the immediate attention of the Committee. Referred to road committee.

The culvert at the corner of Liberty street and Chas. M. Davis street, which has frequently complained, was again the subject of discussion. Mr. Dodd was of the opinion that the culvert was large enough for the purpose required. The fault had been in laying the flag sidewalk, which would have to be taken up.

## Union Ex-Prisoners of War.

The first annual meeting of the Northern New Jersey Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association was held in the Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 30th.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. E. L. Hayes of Glen Ridge; Vice-President, Gen. J. Madison Drake of Elizabeth; Recording Secretary, J. A. Pelouet of Bloomfield; Corresponding Secretary, S. M. Riker of Englewood; Treasurer, S. M. Long of East Orange; Chaplain, Major G. B. Halstead of Newark; Executive Committee, John E. Brandage of Orange, H. C. Austin of Elizabeth, and Andrew McNiece of Newark; Membership Committee, Gen. C. A. Heckman of Philadelphia, Daniel Martin of Newark, E. A. Doty of Morristown; Standard Bearer, C. E. Hopkins of Boonton, A. S. Appelget of Appelparth; Delegates to National Association which meets at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 18th and 19th, 1888, Major G. B. Halstead, S. M. Long, J. A. Pelouet; Alternates, J. J. Walsh, M. M. Stage and Chas. Boyer.

The afternoon session was mostly social and many incidents of interest, touching old times that made brothers of those fellow sufferers who perhaps never met before this day. Gen. Hayes was one of the fifty officers that were for fifty-three days placed under fire at Charleston in hopes that it would prevent the Union forces from firing on the city. Strange but true, though they were shifted about to wherever the shells fell the thickest, not one was injured in the least, although three of their guns were killed.

Gen. Drake and Lieut. Appelget jumped from the train while as prisoners of war they were being transported from Andersonville to Libby. They both escaped and after months of hardships and narrow escapes from being recaptured reached the Union lines. They had not seen each other since that memorable jump twenty-one years ago, until they met at this reunion.

Many other incidents were recalled and the time for parting came all too soon. The roll has increased from nineteen one year ago to nearly one hundred, and we hope before our second annual meeting to have every Union Ex-Prisoner now residing in our State on the roll. The next annual meeting is to be held in the town of the Veterans Zouaves of Elizabeth, to be held in their hall, and they promise us a good time. Let all answer to Roll Call.

We are under obligations to County Superintendent of Schools, Charles M. Davis, for a copy of the annual report of the State Board of Education just issued. The report from Essex County is good. Since the passage of the School Act twenty years ago, the number of scholars and teachers has more than doubled, while school property has increased in value from \$368,750 to \$457,800. There are no longer any "very poor" or even "poor" schoolhouses in the county. All the modern improvements in educational lines are being rapidly adopted, and industrial work is receiving much attention. The high standing of the teachers, as a body, is referred to with pleasure, also the willingness of the people to tax themselves according to their ability for the furtherance of educational needs.

## Another Home-made Meeting.

There will be a Republican meeting at Dodd's Hall next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by the various parts of the Township: Mr. McGowan, Mr. George Cook, Mr. Fred H. Pilech and Mr. Oscar Hale. Campaign speakers by the Glee Club will be a special feature of the evening. The number of speakers being large, each one will be positively limited to 15 minutes, so that no one may be deterred from coming by the fear of not being able to reach home by midnight. It is hoped that the ladies will turn out in full force and show their appreciation of this strictly Bloomfield meeting.

**\$21,000 FOR CHARITIES.**

The charitable-minded readers of the paper will be much interested in the following:

## "ANNOUNCEMENT."

"We have decided to distribute among the charitable institutions within a circuit of twenty-five miles from New York City Hall the sum of Twenty-one Thousand Dollars, to be used for the purpose of distributing to the poor of the 'German Laundry Soap' Wrappers held by each institution on the First day of November, 1888. The Committee to distribute this donation to be selected by institutions holding ten thousand or more Wrappers."

This takes in Bloomfield, it being within 25 miles of New York.

## CAUTION.

Many cheaply-disposed persons were RECEIVED last year by the 'German Laundry Soap' and therefore such wrappers were not counted.

CHAS. S.

**HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP**

and see that each WRAPPER is BLUE and bears on its face the 'GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP' and 'WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB.' Each wrapper is printed in both English and German.

The New York Times of the week ending Oct. 21, 1888, published a list of 400 charities in New York and Brooklyn, among whom were distributed the committee of leading citizens.

The system of awards was based upon the number of wrappers of Higgins' German Laundry Soap received by each institution, having secured from the committee of leading citizens, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1887, the following list of charities:

S. Y. City German Hospital, \$3,000; St. John's Guild, \$1,000; Foundling Asylum of Sisters of Charity, \$2,000; Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for Protection of Immigrants, \$1,000; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,000; and so on, down to all in all N. Y. City participating. In Brooklyn, St. Francis Monastery, \$1,000; St. Peter's Hospital, \$1,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,000; and so on.

Chas. S. Higgins & Son, Clinton and Park Aves., BROOKLYN.

## JOS. B. HARVEY, BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.

## SOLE AGENCY FOR

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**ABSOLUTELY PURE PREPARED PAINT.**

Actual Cost Less than \$1.25 per Gallon.

Highest Grade of Excellence. Sold Under Guarantee.

Any Building Not Satisfactorily Painted, will be Re-Painted Free of Cost.

Sales Over 42,000,000 Lbs.

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## Frazee Connet &amp; Co.,

657 and 659 Broad Street, Central Dry Goods Store.

Full lines of the following desirable BLACK DRESS FABRICS, at prices fully 10 per cent less than former values.

Our Fall Black Fall goods the most perfect coloring ever put into Black Goods. The lines complete.

Priestly's Silk Warp Henriettas, Earlier's All-Wool Henriettas, Carlier's Super Cashmeres, Carlier's Coupeure Cloths, Serges, Biarritz and Melrose Cloths.

These goods are not to be surpassed. The light under which they are seen is perfect and the prices will commend themselves to every discerning buyer.

ALSO

In this department will be found always best values in Black Silks, Satins, Velvets, Suits, Foul de Soie, Faux Franchises, and Fancy Broadcloths and stripes for carriages.

Sample furnished, goods sent on approval and mail orders.

## S. E. M. RICE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

White Lead, Zinc, Colors, Linseed Oil, Varnishes, Japans, Window Glass, Etc.

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## BOYS' CLOTHING!

For School Wear.

THE BEST VALUE IN NEW JERSEY

1-piece Kilt Suits in 2 lots

At 1.00 for suits formerly sold at 2.45 to 3.95.

At 2.45 for suits formerly sold at 4.45 and 5.45.

2-piece Kilt Suits

At 2.95, reduced from 3.45 and 3.95.

At 3.45, reduced from 4.45.

At 4.45, reduced from 5.45 and 5.45.

Boys' 2-piece Sailor Kilt Suits

At 3.45, reduced from 4.45 and 4.95.

SCHOOL PANTS.

See The Bee Hive Value at 40c—worth 65c.

See The Bee Hive Value at 60c—worth 75c.

See The Bee Hive Value at 75c—worth \$1.00.

See The Bee Hive Value at 90c—worth \$1.25.

Letter qualities in profession.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS.

We have purchased one lot of 200 Boys' Knee Suits from one of the best makers in the land.

They consist of fine imported Cassimere, Cheviot, or Cordsweats and Tweeds. They are neat, desirable and strong. Just the thing for school wear and trouble.

These are the Prices:

1st Lot \$2.45 Regular Worth \$3.45

2d Lot 2.95 Regular Worth 3.95

3d Lot 3.45 Regular Worth 4.95

4th Lot 4.45 Regular Worth 5.95

5th Lot 4.95 Regular Worth 6.95

They are excellent Fall styles, of superior quality, and at the prices will interest every parent to attend, as such great values cannot possibly be obtained later in the season.

SPECIAL VALUES in every line of Goods for Boys and Girls' School Wear.

We are opening New Fall Styles daily in every department throughout our house.

Monday, Sept. 31, Labor Day, we will close at 12 noon.

Thursday, Sept. 6th, Jewish New Year, close all day.

Saturday, Sept. 15th, Jewish Holy Day, closed until 6 P. M.

Price is amounting to \$5.00 will be expressed free of charge by any part of New Jersey.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,

715, 717, 719 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

Close 6 P. M., Saturday excepted.

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Plans for all classes of edifices designed with Accuracy, Economy and Promptness. Rates reasonable.

Important.

Our stock of

Flannels & Blankets

are now ready.

We have marked them at special prices and would advise customers to make their purchases now, as the advance in wool soon make these goods cost more money.

Customers leaving orders for

Blankets

this month and next can have them sent home in the Fall at the same prices we are selling them at now. No Deposit required.

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Grand, Christie & Forsyth Sts.

## BENJAMIN J. MAYO.

## Diamonds.

GOLD WATCHES. GOLD CHAINS. SILVER WATCHES.

GOLD JEWELRY. GOLD PENS. GOLD AND SILVER HEADED WALKING STICKS.

Sterling Silver Ware. IN FLUSH SILVER CASES.

Best Silver Plated Ware.

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Thorough instruction in Drawing from Cast, Still Life, Sketching from Nature and Portraiture, Mineral, Oil and Water Colors. All branches of decorative art. Year begins September 13th.

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Graduates receive a diploma. No vacations. Business for graduates assisted to situations.

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CONTAINING 11 ROOMS, with all modern improvements. Size of Lot 100 feet front by 260 feet deep, with front and side trees. Within five minutes' ride from Ridge Depot and three minutes' station on N. Y. & Greenwood Lake R.R.

Price \$7,000, on easy terms.

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